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NUMBER 13

Outwitted a Country Lasso Elopee with one Lover and Marries Another.

A little bit of romance in real life was developed in this city yesterday, illustrative of the axiom.

"When a woman will, she will,
You may depend on't,
And when she won't, she won't,
And there's an end on't."

It seems that a well-to-do old farmer, who lives on the Mt. Vernon branch of the Louisville and Nashville railroad, has a pretty daughter, the youngest of the flock, who is a wayward and willful as she is pretty. As all young ladies of this age of the world, as well as of all other ages of the world, the young lady had an "affair of the heart." A stalwart,

handsome youth, the son of a neighbor, had won her youthful affections, or, at least, was

happy and content, and was anxious to settle down to a married life. The old gentleman, in whom the first of youth had been cooled by age, failed to see it in that light. He thought his daughter "too young to marry yet," and positively refused to allow it to take place. Of course there was no question of the girl's consent, and threats of pining away and dying as old maid, but the old gentleman was firm. He also believed in strategy, and in the adage that "absence conquers love," and determined to send his daughter to school in this city, in the hope that the absence would eventually would drive the foolish notion of marriage out of her head. He made all the necessary arrangements and came to this city on Saturday with the understanding that his daughter would follow him yesterday.

At the point of departure was at the depot, but, contrary to his expectations, his daughter failed to make her appearance, and, after waiting until all the passengers had left the train, he returned to his hotel, thinking that

she had been unavoidably detained, and would come on the next train. Late in the after-

[illegible]

and was greeted joyfully by the young lady, and by her introduced to her lover. After a

brief conversation, the lady suddenly remembered that she had left her key to Kendrick's car for repairs and requested her husband to step up to the store and get it; that her friend would remain with her while he was away. He consented, but upon arriving at the store he found the car gone, and possibly that he might have been mistaken, so he went to several other jewelers with the same result. He then hastened to the ferry, but his boy-love and friend were missing. A third jeweler, who had been told by the first which proved to be from the lady, stating that she did not love, but was never intended to marry him, and that she was going to marry Love, a young man from the same town, about a month ago, and that he had just been used to assist in carrying out the program.

Knowing the old gentleman to be in the city, the disappointed lover went in search of him, and after a long search, he was successful. The two went to Jeffersonville, but could find no traces of the fugitives. Late last night the young couple arrived at the National Hotel, and the man and woman were identified by the man as the fugitives. The old gentleman stated he was a widower.

cate produced, and a general reconciliation took place with the exception however of len-

Victorian and Eugenie.

was in her happiest time, and has worn out terribly fast since that period. But the qual-

ity which above all others Queen Victoria wanted was just that in which the empress of the French is supreme—the quality of imperial, womanly grace. I have never been a rapturous admirer of the beauty of the Empress; a certain narrowness of contour in the face; the eyes too closely set together and an appearance of artificiality in every moment of the features, seem to me to detract very much from the charms of her countenance. But her queenly grace of gesture, of attitude

beyond cavil, and superb. She looks just the

Woman on whom any sort of garment would hang with grace and attractiveness; a blacker it would become like a regal mantle if it were around her shoulders. I verily believe she would actually look graceful in Mary Walker's costume, which I consider decidedly the most detestable, in an artistic sense, ever induced by moral woman. Poor Queen Victoria looked awkward and homely indeed, by the side of this graceful, noble form; this figure, that expressed so well the combination of suppleness and affluence of imperial dignity.

and charming womanhood. Time has not
late spared the face of the empress of the

French. Lines and hollows are growing fast
there; the bright eyes are sinking into their
places; the complexion is fading and closing
in. But the grace of form and movement is
still there, unimpaired and unimpaired. The
whitest and finest shoulders still surmount a
noble bust, which, but that its amplitude
somewhat exceeds the severe proportions of
antique Grecian beauty, might be produced in
marble to illustrate the contour of a Venus of
a Jano. I have seldom looked at the Em-
press of the French, or at any picture or bust

of her, without thinking how Mary Wortley Montagu would have gone into bold and elo-

The late Rev. Mr. Thomas, a long missionary in India, was one day, after addressing a crowd of the natives on the banks of the Ganges, accosted by a Brahmin as follows: "Sir don't you say the devil tempts men?" "Yes," answered Mr. Thomas. "Then

said the Brahmin, "certainly the fault is the devil's—the devil, therefore, and not the man."

ought to suffer punishment." While the countenances of many of the natives discovered their approbation of the Brahmin's reference, Mr. Thomas, observing a boat with several men on board, descending the river with that facility of instructive retort for which he was much distinguished, replied "Brahmin, do you see yonder boat?" "Yes." "Suppose I were to send some of my friends to destroy every person on board, and bring every thing that is valuable in the boat, would you suffer punishment? I for instance

ing them, or they for doing this wicked act.

Tux Philadelphia Press requests the public to do the following thinking: "Think of an secret army of forty thousand men, in Tennessee alone, sworn to burn and pillage the South. Think of a refusal to accept any

led at the discoveries he has made in a

around his official chamber, a supplicant at the feet of the President, yet afraid for his life, make such disclosures as will bring substantial relief." For our part, we can think of neither the secret army of forty thousand men nor the refugee governor, except as an area that has been hanged and a governor that ought to be.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Requited.—The negro man whose execution was to have taken place on Friday last, at Flemingsburg, has been respited.

Sale of Land.—Judge Savage sold his farm, near Washington, containing 198 acres, to Samuel Bramble for \$90 per acre.

Mr. Thomas J. Young, Jr., a son, we believe of John D. Young, is now the local editor of the *Owingsville Inquirer*.

Fair Exchange.—Mrs. E. Heiser & Son offer to exchange groceries for damaged postage currency.

The ferry-boat, Ripley, towed to one of the grades in the 5th ward, a boat-load of Cord wood from some point below Maysville to be used to burn the brick kiln in the 5th ward.

The City Council of Louisville have paid Isaac Caldwell the sum of \$2,000 for his services as attorney in preventing the passage of the Cincinnati Southern Railroad bill by the Kentucky Legislature.

An Attachment was on Friday sent out and levied on the assignment of A. Cramer to Alf. Cochran by the Camp Hat and Far Company of Cincinnati. The amount covered is nearly \$500.

Bank Stock.—Thomas N. Lindsey, President of the Farmers Bank of Kentucky bought from the Odd Fellows of Maysville, thirty-one shares of the stock of that bank at the rate of ninety-four cents on the dollar.

Sale of Property.—Mr. Thomas A. Ross sold his house and lot on the hill side on German town pike to Mrs. E. Heiser & Son for \$2,500, one-third cash, the balance in one and two years, with interest on the deferred payments.

We learn that Mr. M. J. Chase contemplates leaving the premises of Charles Phister, on Third street, for a lumber yard. There is also some talk of the erection of another planing mill by Mr. Chase.

Failed.—Mr. A. Cramer has made an assignment to Alf. Cochran for the benefit of his creditors. He had but recently moved into the handsome store on Sutton street, owned by Mr. Cochran.

Discontinued.—The Military Department of the Cumberland, embracing Kentucky, has been discontinued, and Gen. St. George Cook, who has been in command, has been assigned to the department of the Lakes.

We learn from the Clark County Democrat that Geo. H. Pendleton has written a letter, pledging that the Kentucky Central will finish the road to Richmond, if \$900,000 be raised from the counties of Bourbon, Madison and Clark, and other sources.

We have received the "Annual" published by Hudson & Menet, advertising agents, New York City. It is a well printed book of more than two hundred pages, and contains much information valuable to advertisers. Our business intercourse with the firm has always been pleasant.

The Moon.—This satellite of ours, now in the full, or slowly waning, is in perigee, the nearest point of its orbit to the earth, and much nearer than for twenty years past. This gives it the appearance of being much larger than usual, while it is actually nearer to us than it will be again in a hundred years.

Attempted Suicide.—Elijah Cooper an emigrant, of S. S. Miner, Boot and Shoe manufacturer, attempted to shoot off his "mortal coil" by taking Oxalic acid, he has tried several times before to take his own life. He was in a very critical condition when last heard from.

Northern Fruit.—We learn that the prospects of an apple crop this year has not been injured by the cold snaps with which we have been visited since the middle of February, and we are also assured that the peach crop has not been seriously damaged as we feared a few weeks ago.

Heirs to an Estate Wanted.—The mother and other heirs of Amos Garrett Davis, formerly of Maysville, but recently of Mendocino county, California, will receive information greatly to their advantage by applying to or addressing W. P. Coons, at his office in this city. It is supposed the mother resides in Maysville. City papers copy and charge Wm. P. Coons.

Religious.—An interesting meeting has just closed at the M. E. Church, South, in this city. Rev. J. Rand, in charge, was assisted for more than a week by Rev. J. C. Morris, of Paris, who preached with great acceptability to the large congregations which attended from night to night. Thirty-five were added to the Church. They were received into the Church on last Sabbath morning by the pastor.

Low Goods—Low Prices.—D. S. Lane requests us to inform the people that he will sell shortly for the purpose of purchasing the stock at the present low prices, and Mr. Lane intends to astonish the multitude with the excellence of his goods of all descriptions as well as with their cheapness. Reserve your purchases until his splendid stock arrives and then buy liberally.

The Right Spirit.—Messrs. Owens & Barkley, the popular hardware merchants of this city, request us to let the people know that they will receive the Railroad scrip, or short bonds, at their full face value, as cash payment for all goods bought from them at retail. To such purchasers they will sell at their regular cash prices. Their stock embraces everything in the hardware and cutlery line, agricultural implements, and a large assortment of boots and shoes.

Radical Party.—The Radical Party of Fleming county, nominated the following ticket last Saturday for County officers, viz: For County Judge—Wm. T. Dudley.

For County Attorney—Wm. H. Cord.

For County Clerk—L. F. Warden.

For Sheriff—Ben. Botta.

For Assessor—Alvin Burns.

For Coroner—Leforge.

For Surveyor—Thomas Sweet.

Pure Whisky.—We have on a number of occasions called special attention to the purity of the whisky manufactured by Pogue, Duke & Co. of this city, and to its value as a medicinal agent. The following from the *Medical and Surgical Reporter*, of Philadelphia, is the very best and highest authority on the subject, viz:

For medical purposes we believe we can recommend the Bourbon whisky manufactured by Pogue, Duke & Co., Maysville, Ky., as purer than any other with which we are acquainted. It is highly recommended by the Surgeon General, U. S. A., and by Drs. Robert & Bartholow, who have examined the peculiar method of distillation adopted by that firm, and consider that it secures unusual purity and freedom from acid oils. Medicines which require a fine class article will do us no harm.

It is said that the capitalists of Chicago have expended nearly one million of dollars in bringing the Elgin Watch Factory to its present state of perfection. They now have the finest and most completely equipped factory in the world, and are receiving profitable returns from their investment. Great credit is certainly due to the men who inaugurated this enterprise, and who have stood by it for the past six years, until it has been made a success.

Cheapeake and Ohio R. R.—The greater part of the Cheapeake and Ohio Railroad is in active operation, and a force of seven thousand men is engaged on the construction of the remainder. This road, it is claimed, when completed from the James river to the Big Sandy, with the Ohio, will afford a cheap and reliable route for products of the West and South-west to the seaboard, and a quick passenger travel to and from the national capital. Connecting and tributary lines are projected and constructing in Ohio and Kentucky, which will give ready transit to and from the great railroad centers of Mississippi Valley and the Pacific railroads.

Beverly A. Hicks, Esq., a famous old Virginia schoolmaster and farmer, recently of Fayette county, Ky., died at the residence of his son-in-law, Dr. Todd, near Owensboro, Daviess county, Ky., of congestion of the lungs, on the 21st March last, in the 75th year of his age. Mr. Hicks was for a number of years principal of Lafayette Seminary, a well ordered and successful boarding school in Fayette county, where hundreds of young men were educated, who are now occupying prominent positions throughout the South and West. He was a thorough English scholar, an excellent scribe, an admirable disciplinarian, a capital manager of unruly boys, a highly esteemed and influential citizen—and a man of fine conversational and writing ability. He was loved and respected by all, sustained and cheered by an unclouded Christian faith, he waited for the approach of death, and went, at last.

"Like one who wraps the drapery of his couch about him, and lies down to pleasant dream?"

Koskoo.—This medicine is rapidly gaining the confidence of the people, and the numerous testimonials of its virtue, given by practitioners of medicine, leaves no doubt that it is a safe and reliable remedy for impurity of the blood, liver diseases, &c.

The last Medical Journal contains an article from Professor R. S. Newton, M. D., President of the E. Medical College, City of New York, that speaks in high terms of its curative properties, and gives a special recommendation of Koskoo to the practitioners of medicine. This is, we believe, the first instance where such medicine have been officially endorsed by the Faculty of any of the medical colleges, and reflects great credit on the skill of Dr. Lawrence, its compounder, and also puts "Koskoo" in the van of all other medicines of the present day.

Income Tax.—In regard to the question as to whether the collection of the income tax for 1870 is legally collectable, the Cincinnati *Gazette* says: "The act of June 13th, 1869, extending the income tax, provides that: 'That the tax on incomes herein imposed shall be levied on the 1st day of May, and be due and payable on the first day of June, in each year, until and including the year 1870, and no longer.' The times of levy and collection were changed by the Act of March 2, 1868, to March 1 and April 1, leaving the same phraseology as to the expiration of the tax. Therefore it seems plain to us that the words of the act enforce the payment this year, 1870, and no longer."

The Louisville Courier-Journal of Saturday last says: "Mr. Henry T. Stanton, of Maysville, delighted a selected and appreciative audience at Weisiger Hall, last evening, with an admirable selection from his own poetical compositions. Mr. Stanton has a voice which is both feeling and flexible, and reads with good taste. 'Type and Time' and 'Heart Lessons' and 'The Old Clay Pipe' were received with hearty applause. The entertainment was in every respect cultivated and agreeable, and Mr. Stanton retired from the platform with a reputation decidedly augmented in the mind of every one of his hearers. He goes hence to Frankfort, where he will not fail to be cordially received. He is a poet of whom Kentucky has every reason to be proud. He is a gentleman, politician and writer who is respected wherever he is known."

The Grand Kentucky Prize Scheme.—Our readers will equally rejoice with us to know that the commissioners appointed by the Legislature of Kentucky to take charge of this enterprise have positively and irrevocably fixed the 4th day of July as the time when the drawing will take place at the Masonic Temple in this city. The correspondence between the proprietors of the enterprise and the commissioners is published, and has the true ring of honest integrity, for which all these parties have ever been noted. These gentlemen stand foremost among the noble citizens of this grand Commonwealth, and we know their course will be universally approved by the public. The books of all agents, except at Louisville and Henderson, will be closed on the 25th day of June.

Minnesota As It Is.—This is the title of an interesting and valuable little volume placed upon our table by James Smith, bookseller and stationer of this city. It was written and prepared for the press by J. W. McClung, a native of Maysville, and a gentleman whom many of our readers will remember with affection and interest. Mr. McClung is now living in St. Paul, Minnesota, where he practices law. He was also for some time connected with the Democratic press of that city, and in this capacity achieved enviable distinction as a writer at once forcible and clear in thought and graceful in style and diction. In the volume before us Mr. McClung has performed his task well and thoroughly, grouping together in an attractive form an amount of information and valuable statistics not often compressed into so small a space. To persons proposing to invest in that State the book will be very useful. Minnesota presents many attractions for the pleasure tourist and the invalid, and the book abounds with information that ought to be in the possession of every one going West for either purpose. It is well printed in large, clear type, and is for sale at James Smith's bookstore, on Second street. We take pleasure in commending it to general perusal.

We find the following in the Big Sandy Herald: "Two or three years ago this August, I can't remember which, a man mysteriously disappeared on the road from Grayson to Olive Hill, an account of which was published in the *Maysville Bulletin*. The story was told about this: The man was dressed in dark clothes, with an uncommon broad-brimmed, home-made straw hat, riding a large dapple grey mare, and carried saddle-pockets with little brass locks on each side. He said he was connected with the Lexington and Big Sandy Railroad; he showed some gold in Grayson, and seemed to have plenty of money. He left Grayson going west, towards Olive Hill, and was passed by several citizens of West Carter, all of whom noticed his strange actions; and some said they thought him crazy. The last seen of him was about 10 miles from Grayson and 5 from Olive Hill, in a low sand in the road, where he was passed by George W. Bond and William Dickenson; and he was then leading his horse. About twenty minutes after, his horse came along the road by itself, and John S. Counts, who was talking to some one by the side of the road, saw the horse and the saddle when he came up and kept her and the mule a week or so, when they were stolen from him. He spent near \$100 to try to find her but never succeeded. Many people thought that she was stolen by the same man, who had been drunk when he left her in the road, and that she left him."

If he was murdered no one in this section done it, but undoubtedly some one followed till they found him by himself, and that was their last chance, as he was near the thick settled country. The *Bulletin* afterwards learned that the man came back and all was right, but it was a mistake.

The reason why I revise this old story is this: Last Sunday a young man named Jake Ray, who is crippled with rheumatism so he has to walk on crutches, was riding his horse and mule, and was passing the place which is known as 'Merrill's Caves,' about one and a half miles from where the man was last seen. Jake climbed to one ledge and rested, and saw one high up by the side of the cave, and he went up and there found a place that looked like the rocks had been placed and wedged in. He pulled out rocks till he found the skeleton of a man, and he was so scared, &c., make some think it is that strange man. How it will turn out I can't say. The saddle-pockets were not on the mare when she came to Counts, and if he was killed it was for money. More some other time.

It is with genuine pleasure that we lay before our readers the correspondence herewith appended fixing positively the drawing of prizes in the Henderson Land Sale. We have ourselves been cognizant of the difficulties which Mr. McClain has had to encounter in prosecuting the enterprise, and we are sure that the ticket-holders and our friends everywhere will rejoice with us that the obstacles are removed, and that we may now look for a successful consummation of the scheme in the brief time that remains.

The tenacious integrity which the commissioners have displayed, in fully protecting the interests of both the ticket-holders and the proprietors of the enterprise, we think was never before surpassed for honorable and straightforward dealing. Every dollar received for tickets has been held in trust by these gentlemen until the drawing should be completed and prizes delivered, or ready to be returned to any ticket-holder on surrender of his ticket. Incredible as it may seem, out of all the tickets sold less than two hundred have been returned. Public confidence in the honest management of the enterprise is unlimited, and the sale of tickets is each day steadily increasing. The intrinsic value of the prizes placed in the scheme was such that it would have been an act of gross injustice to the owner of them to force a drawing before the tickets were all sold, and we have no doubt but that this final action of the commissioners will cause a speedy sale of such as now remain.

LETTER OF MR. MCCLAIN.
HENDERSON, Ky., March 23, 1870.
Messrs. Banks, Green, Glass, Elam, and Holloway Gentlemen: I am receiving letters daily from every part of the country asking when the drawing of prizes in the Land Sale will positively take place. I say positively, until within the last few days to make arrangements to prosecute the enterprise.

Thankful to you and the public for the indulgence extended to me I hope you will be assured that the drawing will take place on the 4th day of July next, as I will then be ready, and will ask no further delay.

Yours truly,
WM. MCCLAIN.

REPLY OF THE COMMISSIONERS.
DEAR SIR: We are aware of the embarrassments under which you have labored in prosecuting your Land Sale. Doubtless the postponements of the drawing have had a tendency to make some persons lose confidence in the enterprise, but upon reflection all must come to the conclusion that no wrong is done to the ticket holders, as the rents of the farms for this and last year will go to those drawing them; and that you are the only one injured by the delay. We say the only one, that the drawing will take place on the 4th day of July next, unless prevented by unavoidable accidents; in which event there will not be a longer delay than ten days, when the drawing will positively take place. The books of all agents will be closed on the 25th day of June, except at Henderson and Louisville.

Very respectfully,
J. B. BANKS,
WM. S. HOLLOWAY,
R. T. GLASS,
W. S. ELAM,
GRANT GREEN.

"Paris by Sunlight and Gaiety." A work descriptive of the Mysteries, the Virtues, Vices, Splendors, and Crimes of the City of Paris—By James D. McCabe, Jr. National Publishing Co., Cincinnati.

The eagerness with which all Americans can spare the time and means, rush off to Paris every year, has become almost a national characteristic. Indeed this is not to be wondered at, for of all places in the world, Paris offers the greatest attractions to the lover of pleasure, and what people love pleasure so well as our own countrymen? The most interesting of cities displays to the novice its enchantments in two aspects so widely different, that the author shows us Paris in two different phases—"By Sunlight" and "By Gaiety." The quantity of serious and valuable history presented by this work, as connected with the various objects of interest in Paris, is immense. That of the Palaces and other public buildings is exhaustive and complete. The reader is made acquainted with all the proud triumphal monuments of the past and present eras. He is led through the grandest galleries of art, and the history and descriptions of the leading objects of sculpture and painting, are laid before him. He is introduced into the family of the Emperor, and carried through every phase of Parisian social life. He is led up to the gates of the pretty Gaieties, and listens to the stories of their loves; and is made a confidant in the secret intrigues of the ladies of rank. He visits the queens of the *Demi-monde* in their gorgeous houses, and counts the lovers by their jewels. He luxuriates in the delicacies of French cooking and Parisian drinks, and smokes his cigarette at night on the glittering Boulevard. He sees the curtain drawn back and is shown the dark mysteries, the rogueries, villainies, and the frightful crimes of the city. He is amused, instructed, startled, thrilled, horrified by turns, and when he lays the book down, he feels that he has believed that he has not actually seen Paris for himself, and participated in person, in the scenes of which he has been reading. The book is illustrated with 150 splendid engravings, made in Paris by the best artists of France, under the personal supervision of the author. It is sold only by subscription.

Arm Broken.—Michael Swift, a boy aged eight or nine years old, had his arm broken above the elbow, on Saturday last. He was a number of other small boys was playing a game called "stealing the hat", and one of his playmates gave him a push and he fell against the curbstone and broke his arm. Doctor McGrathman set the broken limb.

The negroes of Maysville were generally apprized that Hon. W. H. Wadsworth would address them at the Court House on the night of Tuesday last, but as the announcement had not been made through the newspapers we knew nothing of his purpose and could not present to our readers the report of his remarks we might otherwise have written.

The particular occasion of the speech was professedly the commemoration of the enforced adoption of the Fifteenth Amendment, but, as it seems to us, really a part of the concerted movement to organize the negro vote in favor of the Radical party in time for the approaching election. The weaker vessels of the Radical party, who have for years vehemently protested that they were as far from being advocates of negro suffrage as the most ardent Democrat in the land, are rather guilty of suddenly lauding the change brought about by force and fraud, and a bold spirit like Mr. Wadsworth is required to break the ice for them.

The audience was not as large as some of those which formerly thronged the Court House to listen to Mr. Wadsworth in his brighter and better days. A fair proportion of whites were present, but they occupied the back seats, while the negroes proper crowded to the front. There were some notable exceptions to this rule, but it is not necessary to call the names of the few who rejoice in such distinction. Our information is that though Mr. Wadsworth protested to his friends that he was never before satisfied with his own political associations, yet his effort on Monday night was hardly so eloquent, nor yet as earnest and vehement, as on former occasions when, according to his own account, he secretly distrusted the justice of his cause. He spoke against any educational, intellectual or property qualification for electors or office holders, and in enforcing this opinion he related Dr. Franklin's anecdote of John Brown and his mule. John Brown had a mule, and as long as the mule lived John Brown voted; but when the mule died John Brown voted no longer; hence the sage argued that it was the mule and not John Brown that voted. Of course the audience were highly tickled at this relation, which convinced them thoroughly of the soundness of the argument. Another witty ally of Mr. Wadsworth was the declaration that he would rather be cured by a negro doctor than be killed by a white one, from which it might be clearly deduced that the negroes were eminently qualified for the profession of medicine, while the whites labored under the disadvantage of natural disqualification, and it is needless to say that the audience applauded this more rapturously than any other part of his discourse. Mr. Wadsworth lauded the original New England Abolitionists as the greatest and best of their race; but he did not tell his audience that this estimation of the men was quite a new revelation to him. He told them that during his congressional career he had made a speech in which he had contended, that if the dominant party forced the negroes to fight consistently would require that party to give the negroes the right to vote. But he did not tell them that he had opposed the measure in question, and that one of his principal reasons for so doing was that that outrage would be but one of a series leading to the evil of negro suffrage. Nor did he tell them that after he had made the speech to which he so frequently recurs to vindicate himself, he had bitterly opposed the emancipation of the blacks and had denounced his present associates for pursuing their evil policy step by step to its legitimate and necessary sequence. It may be perfectly true that the end to which the Radicals have at last come is the necessary result of their whole policy, and that taking their measures one by one they have been consistent with themselves and one another. But that does not show that Mr. Wadsworth was consistent in denouncing the progress of radicalism in all its stages, and then, when the corrupting evil was about to be accomplished, suddenly becoming its advocate. To the minds of those who have watched Mr. Wadsworth's career with interest mingled with admiration, he is always a little confused and incoherent when treating of his personal consistency, and, in their opinion, when turning his back upon his steadfast friends for more than a quarter of a century and announcing his unhappiness when with them, it would be advisable for him not to attempt to adduce any thing in his past course in support of his present position. Mr. Wadsworth did not think an education at all essential to a voter, and in this respect differed pointedly from George Washington and U. S. Grant, but still he very properly urged the negroes to send their children school. He congratulated them on the fact that not only were they voters, but that every office in Kentucky and in the nation itself, even the presidency, was open to their aspirations. A negro might be elected President of the United States. The entrance was opened to them to the bar, the pulpit, and all the professions. We are sorry to hear that Mr. Wadsworth indulged in the usual Radical exaltation over the State of Mississippi being through the coercion of Federal bayonets, represented in the United States Senate by a negro—That Revels occupied Jeff. Davis' seat. He proclaimed himself in favor of female suffrage. In fact his speech is represented to us to have been thoroughly radical—thoroughly democratic—a good deal sprinkled with humanitarianism—well calculated to make the negroes enter into a monstrous good opinion of themselves.

Railroad Tax Receipts.—These receipts are being bought by some persons as low as ten cents on the dollar. This is a ruinous sacrifice which no one ought to make. Those who hold receipts to any considerable amount had far better keep them and convert them into stock than to sell them for a cent less than fifty cents on the dollar. Eventually the stock will pay a good dividend. But there are many persons in the county whose taxes in the three years will not amount to enough to make a share, and who don't care to buy other receipts so as to entitle them to stock. These persons can do much better with their receipts than to sell at the pitiful price that is being offered for them. Let them bring their receipts to us properly endorsed, and we will receive them at their face value in payment for subscriptions to the *Maysville Eagle*, Tri-weekly or Weekly. We have already largely increased our circulation in this way, but we have not yet all we want. We wish to place the *Eagle* in the hands of every tax payer in the county, and we take this method of placing it within the reach of all. Small tax payers had much better do this than sell their receipts to speculators at their present fictitiously created market value.

The time of the Circuit Court was occupied last week with a "hog suit," which created considerable interest among farmers and traders in this county. Wesley Wearo died several years since, and a sale of his personal property was had by his widow as administrator. Among the live stock was a large number of hogs, which were sold to different parties. On the morning of the sale by the Administrator she refused to warrant the hogs as sound, though representing them to be so. Some of the hogs were bought by Joshua Burgess, who in turn sold them to Mr. Middleton, stating at the time that they were sound. Middleton issued his note to Mrs. Wearo for \$625 in payment for the hogs. Shortly afterwards some of the hogs sold to Middleton and the other parties were found to be diseased with hog cholera, and a number of them died. Other hogs belonging to Middleton caught the disease from those bought from Mrs. Wearo, and some of them died. Middleton refused to pay the note, alleging as a reason that Mrs. Wearo knew the hogs had the cholera at the time of the sale. Suit was then brought on the note, and the case was continued from term to term, until last week the case was brought up for final trial. Middleton not only claimed that the alleged fraud vitiated the sale, but claimed damages for the loss of the hogs which contracted the disease from those bought from Mrs. Wearo. He utterly failed to prove that Mrs. Wearo knew of the diseased condition of the hogs at the time of the sale. It was proved, however, that the hogs were diseased at the time. A great many witnesses were heard on either side, and the case was elaborately argued by counsel. The jury returned a verdict against Middleton for \$250 with the cost of the proceedings. A suit brought by Mrs. Wearo against Mr. Chandler which involved the same points was compromised. We understand that Mr. Middleton has removed to Missouri, and the result of the suit must be borne by a Mr. Collins, who was the security of the former.

The Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance of the State of Kentucky, closed its semi-annual session at Dover, Mason county, on Tuesday evening, 14th inst.

There was a large and respectable delegation present, and much business of interest to the Order was transacted, and what contributed much to the interest of this occasion, this Grand body extended an invitation to all members of subordinate Divisions who were in good standing in the Order, to seats in their hall. This invitation was accepted, and a large number of persons availed themselves of the privilege. This, together with the harmony, which characterized their deliberations, rendered the meeting of the Grand Division more interesting and profitable to the cause of Temperance, than any previous meeting held in Kentucky for many years past.

A very large meeting of the citizens of Dover and the adjacent country assembled at the Methodist Episcopal Church on Tuesday evening, and were addressed by Colonel A. D. Smalley of Newport, G. W. P., and the Rev. J. W. Zimmerman, pastor of the Baptist Church of Dover.

By a special arrangement for Wednesday evening the church was again crowded by the citizens of that little city and vicinity, and Colonel A. D. Smalley was pressed into the same, and made a bold, telling and thrilling speech, causing some of the pillars of the Church to tremble, in view of their relations to the Church, the community, and their responsibility and their accountability for their misdeeds and misappropriated talents. The Colonel takes high grounds, and shows the apathy of the Church, and its hesitation in coming forward in the promotion of the cause of Temperance, to result from the influence of the pernicious practices in fashionable life, and the demoralizing tendencies and the corrupting influence of the customs and usages of respectable associations. He thinks the Church needs more religion and more practical piety, and less fear of offending the taste for fashionable wine drinking and polite intoxication, and less fear for the rum-seller's influence.

The meeting of the Church was adjourned to a large and spacious hall, where the ladies of Dover had prepared an entertainment for the Sons of Temperance, and in honor of the Grand Division of Kentucky.

Your correspondent is incapable of finding language that would adequately justice to the taste and liberality of the ladies, displayed in the preparation, the arrangement and beautiful supply of everything the country and market afford.

Every variety of fruits of the season, nuts and candies together with the cakes, jellies and ice-cream of their own and domestic make, were excellent beyond comparison, and the ladies in charge presided with a refinement, dignity and good taste reflecting credit upon themselves and which sustained the high and honored reputation of Kentucky hospitality.

That unfortunate woman, Mrs. Lincoln, it now appears, has arrived at the end of her pecuniary tether, and exhausted the moneys procured by the sale of the dresses and ornaments of "Mrs. Clarke." She now writes to President Grant that she is not too fine a point upon it, a begging letter, setting forth her indigence, and requesting to know what Congress proposes to do towards the alleviation of her woes. This is not a personal or partisan matter. It is a matter which concerns the honor of the nation. Whether by providence or not, it is the duty of Congress, not for her sake at all, but for its own, to make such provision for her as shall secure her from want for the rest of her lifetime. If Mrs. Lincoln had been the widow of a private soldier killed in action she would have been pensioned off. That she is the widow of the Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States is no reason for a change in the principle, but only a reason for an increase of its application. Though the "line of duty" did not, to many minds, seem to take Mr. Lincoln into the theater on good Friday, it is beyond question that he was killed because he was President of the United States. Let Congress induce Mrs. Lincoln to come home and seclude herself, instead of making a spectacle of herself abroad, in consideration of an ample but not an extravagant annuity.—*New York World*.

BETWEEN the gout, disease of the kidneys, and disorder liver, resulting from excessive drink, Count Bismarck is said to be at death's door. A man about six feet one inch high, taller even than the King of Prussia, of apparently Herculean mould, and drawn up to his full height looking the very picture to physical energy and strength, no one would imagine that a frame outwardly so vigorous was sapped by the presence of an insidious disease which was soon to bow the broad towering shoulders, and reduce a strong man almost to a child in feebleness. If his hour indeed has come, then is the age to be deprived of its very foremost statesman, with perhaps the single exception of Louis Napoleon. No finer modern master of the art of Statecraft has yet appeared upon the stage than he, or, let us say, his equal, can be found.—*New York Commercial Advertiser*.

Five liquor establishments in Worcester, Massachusetts, were visited on Thursday by the State Constabulary, and 3,775 gallons of liquor and 12,000 gallons of ale destroyed. One dealer lost \$4,000 worth of stock. No resistance was offered.

Bankers.

OFFICE OF

FISK & HATCH,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

No. 5 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.

February 15th, 1870.

The remarkable success which attended our negotiations of the Loans of the CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY and the WESTERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, and the popularity and credit which these Loans have maintained in the markets, both in this country and Europe, have shown that the First Mortgage Bonds of wisely located and honorably managed Railroads are promptly recognized and readily taken as the most reliable, safe, and advantageous form of investment, yielding a more liberal income than can hereafter be derived from Government Bonds, and available to take their place.

Assured that, in the selection and negotiation of superior Railroad Loans, we are meeting a great public want and rendering a valuable service—to the holders of Capital and to those great National works of internal improvement whose intrinsic merit and substantial character entitle them to the use of Capital and the confidence of investors—we now offer with special confidence and satisfaction the

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

OF THE

CHEAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY.

The Cheapeake & Ohio Railroad, connecting the Atlantic coast and the magnificent harbors of the Chesapeake Bay with the Ohio River at a point of reliable navigation, and thus, with the entire Railroad system and water transportation of the great West and Southwest, forms the additional East and West Trunk Line, so imperatively demanded for the accommodation of the immense and rapidly growing transportation between the Atlantic seaboard and Europe on the one hand, and the great producing regions of the Ohio and Mississippi Valleys on the other.

The importance of this Road as a new outlet from the West to the sea makes it into one of national consequence, and insures to it an extensive traffic from the day of its completion; while, in the development of its extensive agricultural and mineral resources of Virginia and West Virginia, it possesses, along its own line, the elements of a large and profitable local business.

Thus the great interests, both general and local, which demand the completion of the Cheapeake & Ohio Railroad to the Ohio River, afford the surest guarantee of its success and value, and render it the most important and substantial Railroad enterprise now in progress in this country.

Its superiority as an East and West route, and the promise of an immense and profitable trade awaiting its completion, have drawn to it the attention and co-operation of prominent capitalists and the Board of Directors of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad to the Ohio River, afford the surest guarantee of its success and value, and render it the most important and substantial Railroad enterprise now in progress in this country.

Lines are now projected or in progress through Ohio and Kentucky to this point, which will connect the Cheapeake and Ohio with the great Railroad systems of the West and Southwest, and with the Pacific Railroad.

Its valuable franchises and superior advantages will place the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad among the most important and most powerful and trustworthy corporations of the country—and there exists a present value, in completed road and work done, equal to the entire amount of the mortgage.

The Bonds are now being arranged with special reference to the wants of all classes of investors, and combine the various features of convenience, safety, and protection against loss or fraud.

The Bonds are in denominations of \$1000, \$500, and \$100.

They will be issued as Coupon Bonds, payable to Bearer, and may be held in that form; or the Bonds may be registered in the name of the owner, with the coupons remaining payable to bearer attached, the principal being then transferred to the books of the Company, unless reassigned to bearer; or

The coupons may be detached and cancelled, the Bonds made a permanent Registered Bond, transferable only on the books of the Company, and the interest made payable only to the registered owner or his attorney.

The three classes will be known respectively as: 1st. "Coupon Bonds payable to Bearer." 2d. "Registered Bonds with Coupons attached." 3d. "Registered Bonds with Coupons detached," and should be so designated by Correspondents in specifying the class of Bonds desired.

They have thirty years to run from January 15, 1870, with interest at six per cent per annum from November 1, 1870. PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

The interest is payable in MAY and NOVEMBER, and may be taken at the place of that of the earlier issues of Five-Twenties, and suit the convenience of our friends who already hold Central and Western Pacific Bonds, with interest payable in January and July, and who may desire, in making additional investments, to have their interest receivable at different seasons of the year.

The loan is secured by a mortgage upon the entire line of road from Richmond to the Ohio River, with the equipment and all other property and appurtenances connected therewith.

A Sinking Fund of \$100,000 per annum is provided for the redemption of the Bonds, to take effect one year after the completion of the road.

The mortgage is for \$15,000,000, of which \$2,000,000 will be reserved and held in trust for the redemption of outstanding Bonds of the Virginia Central Railroad Company, now merged in the CHEAPEAKE AND OHIO.

Of the remaining \$13,000,000, a sufficient amount will be sold to complete the road to the Ohio River, perfect and improve the portion now in operation, and thoroughly equip the whole for a large and active traffic.

The present price is 90 and accrued interest. A Loan so simply secured, so carefully guarded and so certain hereafter to command a prominent place among the favorite securities in the market, both of this country and Europe, will be at once appreciated and quickly absorbed.

Very respectfully,

FISK & HATCH,

Bankers.

P. S.—We have issued pamphlets containing full particulars, illustrated details, maps, etc., which will be furnished upon application.

We buy and sell Government Bonds and receive the accounts of Banks, Bankers, Corporations, and others, and hold to check at sight, and allow interest on daily balances.

Wm

